

STATEMENT OF

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Chairman Cornyn, Senator Reed, Members of the Subcommittee, it is an honor to have the opportunity to appear before you to describe the Department of Defense's efforts to combat proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). My goal today is to share with you many of the Department's new approaches to stopping the proliferation of WMD, preventing its use, and enabling our warfighters to accomplish their missions in a WMD environment if necessary.

Since December 2002, when the President set forth the National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction, the Department has taken a number of measures to enable us better to carry out this mission. At the same time, while adapting at the strategic level, we have been carrying out the day-to-day activities – some ongoing, some new, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) – to implement our policies in the face of the global WMD challenge.

Strategic Guidance. At the strategic level, preventing hostile states and non-state actors from acquiring or using WMD is one of the four priorities for the Department identified in the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR). This is the first time a QDR has devoted such attention to the threat of WMD.

Also at the strategic level, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on February 13, 2006, issued the first-ever National Military Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction. This strategy builds on the three-pillar structure of the 2002 National Strategy to Combat WMD: nonproliferation, counterproliferation and consequence management. As defined in the National Military Strategy to Combat WMD, these pillars are:

- Nonproliferation: actions to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by dissuading or impeding access to, or distribution of, sensitive technologies, material, and expertise.

- Counterproliferation: actions to defeat the threat and/or use of weapons of mass destruction against the United States, U.S. Armed Forces, its allies, and partners.
- WMD Consequence Management: actions taken to mitigate the effects of WMD attack or event and restore essential operations and services at home and abroad.

At the next level, the National Military Strategy to Combat WMD identifies eight military mission areas that support the pillars in the National Strategy: offensive operations, elimination operations, interdiction operations, active defense, passive defense, WMD consequence management, security cooperation and partner activities, and threat reduction cooperation. This new strategic framework is the Department's vehicle for dividing the broad "combating WMD" mission into specific, definable military activities that we can address with better focus in the budget, training, doctrine and policy processes.

Organizing for the Combating WMD Mission. On January 6, 2005, the Secretary of Defense designated the United States Strategic Command (STRATCOM) – commanded by General Cartwright, here today -- as the Department's lead for synchronizing and focusing combating WMD operational efforts in support of our Combatant Commanders. In this new role, STRATCOM supports other Combatant Commanders as they execute combating WMD operations. General Cartwright and his team now are designated to serve as advocates for developing combating WMD mission requirements and shepherding them through the budget process. STRATCOM's initial assignment is to focus on two of the missions assigned by the National Military Strategy to Combat WMD: elimination and interdiction.

Also, in the nature of organizational change, all DoD components have been directed to realign themselves to improve execution of the combating WMD mission. Within the organization of the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, for example, offices have been realigned over the past six months to create in my office, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy, a near-single point of contact for policy support of the combating WMD mission. Within my office, in August 2005 the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Negotiations Policy – already responsible for interdiction and related WMD nonproliferation activities -- was assigned responsibility for the Offices of Counterproliferation Policy and Cooperative Threat Reduction. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Forces Policy, also within my office, is responsible for active defense and offensive operations. This organizational shift thus brought policy responsibility for seven of the National Military Strategy to Combat WMD's eight functional areas -- offensive operations, elimination operations, interdiction operations, active defense, passive defense, security cooperation and partner activities, and threat reduction cooperation -- under a single policy point of contact. Organizing Policy's oversight of consequence management capabilities is something we are still working on.

Our approach builds on the 2002 National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction, and, more recently, the 2006 National Security Strategy. Our goal was well summed up by President Bush in his January 20, 2004, State of the Union address, “America is committed to keeping the world’s most dangerous weapons out of the hands of the most dangerous regimes.” To fulfill the President’s commitment, the QDR directs that “national efforts to counter the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction must incorporate both preventive and responsive dimensions.”

Again, while we are pursuing the strategic and organizational changes I described above, we are already moving ahead on a day-to-day basis in activities to combat WMD. Many of these activities were initiated around the time the National Strategy to Combat WMD was adopted. Some were started even earlier. And many are entirely new.

Preventive Dimension of Combating WMD

The Toolkit for Preventive Activities. Nonproliferation treaties and export control regimes have been for decades an integral element of our strategy for combating WMD. These treaties and regimes include the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological Weapons Convention, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Australia Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement and the Missile Technology Control Regime. DoD brings significant policy and technical expertise to bear toward enforcement of these regimes through the Office of Negotiations Policy and the Defense Technology Security Administration.

Interdiction. While these regimes are a first line of defense, not all countries are members of all regimes, and many countries that are members cheat. WMD programs in countries like Iran and North Korea have highlighted the need for additional measures such as interdiction. The December 2002 U.S. National Strategy to Combat WMD called for enhanced interdiction to curtail proliferation of WMD. Interdiction is an essential component in our efforts to counter the proliferation activities of both suppliers and customers. Interdictions raise the costs for proliferators, but also can deter some suppliers from even getting in the business of proliferation.

Efforts to Improve Interdiction Capabilities. As part of this effort, DoD has taken steps to strengthen U.S. military capabilities to support interdiction. For example:

- **Interdiction Simulation.** In October 2005, the Naval War College organized the first government-wide, classified gaming exercise for all U.S. agencies involved in interdiction. This simulation involved senior officials and a broad spectrum of operational/technical experts. The goal was to improve our ability to create and exploit interdiction opportunities by (1) developing new operational concepts and (2) strengthening relationships across the government.

- **Integration of U.S. Military Capabilities.** In January 2005, STRATCOM was tasked with integrating DoD efforts to combat WMD. Interdiction was identified as a top priority (along with WMD elimination). In this new role, STRATCOM will be able to: advocate development of capabilities supporting WMD-related interdiction; develop operational concepts and doctrine; synchronize intelligence; identify resource requirements; and coordinate strategic planning. Military Departments and other Combatant Commands were tasked to support STRATCOM's efforts.
- **Naval Assets.** The U.S. Navy has improved shipboarding and cargo assessment. In 2005, the Navy validated its new Visit Board Search and Seizure (VBSS) team capability. VBSS teams are assigned to every large deployed U.S. naval formation. The Navy has also been testing a virtual, open-source database to provide shipboarding teams with visual cues (photographs and descriptions of WMD-related materials) during examinations of personnel, manifests and cargo.
- **DoD Intelligence Organizations.** The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) established a new division for interdiction support to DoD policymakers. This division is integrating databases around the Community for tracking individuals, organizations and means of transport for items of proliferation concern. In October 2005, the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) was directed to lead development of cross-government, global maritime intelligence integration to support national maritime security requirements to include interdiction. The goal is strategic-to-tactical, time-sensitive maritime intelligence for policymakers around the clock: targeting support analysis, strategic indications and warning analysis, and real time information sharing.

These are some specific examples of interdiction-related work undertaken since 2002, and expansion of the relationships essential for building capabilities.

The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). In addition to U.S. domestic efforts, we have worked closely with other governments since President Bush launched the PSI in May 2003. The PSI has been a forum for the United States and other countries to collaborate on how we will work together to interdict WMD-related shipments bound to and from states of concern, and to build national capabilities so that like-minded nations collectively have a more robust arsenal of WMD interdiction tools.

PSI partners define interdiction broadly to include military, law enforcement, intelligence, and diplomatic efforts to impede and stop proliferation-related shipments, and it can involve sea, air, land, or trans-modal shipments. Today more than 70 countries have indicated support for the PSI, and we continue to discuss the initiative with key states where proliferators may operate.

PSI Builds National Capabilities. PSI partners are working together in the PSI Operational Experts Group (OEG) to improve their national interdiction capabilities. The OEG is an expanding network of military, law enforcement, intelligence, legal, and diplomatic experts. They develop new operational concepts for interdiction, organize a program of interdiction exercises, share information about national legal authorities, and pursue cooperation with industry sectors that can be helpful to the interdiction mission. Through these efforts, OEG participants raise the level of collective and national interdiction capabilities. The November 2005 OEG meeting was the first regionally focused OEG meeting and provided a venue for all European PSI participants to develop national and regional capabilities. The United States will host the next OEG meeting in April 2006, which for the first time will involve a South American participant, Argentina.

DoD is responsible for leading the Operational Experts Group process, the locus of operational aspects of PSI. To date, nineteen PSI exercises involving a wide range of operational assets have been held. These have included air, maritime and ground assets and have been hosted by a range of countries. Table-top games and simulations in particular have helped participants work through interdiction scenarios, and have, in many cases, improved the way participating governments organize to conduct interdictions. We need to ensure DoD assigns the resources needed to continue playing a leadership role in PSI operational activities and working with our PSI partners.

Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR). Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee is already familiar with the history and details of the Cooperative Threat Reduction program. CTR supports another two of the mission areas identified by the National Military Strategy to Combat WMD: threat reduction cooperation, and security cooperation/partner activities. The program continues to help eliminate WMD material and enhance security for WMD, particularly the legacy WMD of the former Soviet Union. I would like to focus my testimony on recent developments in CTR, as well as priorities for the year ahead. A detailed explanation of the President's FY2007 budget request for the CTR program is appended to this statement.

The Administration is requesting \$372.1 million for CTR activities in FY2007. The decrease from FY2006 (\$409.2 million) results from decreasing requirements for the nerve agent elimination project at Shchuch'ye, Russia. We expect CTR budget requests to rise again in future years, as other projects replace currently ongoing and completing projects.

Fiscal years 2005 and 2006-to-date saw continued progress for CTR. This was the case both with respect to CTR's substantive mission, as well as with respect to the revised business practices implemented after problems arose several years ago. As you know, these new practices extended to both policy and implementation. They included changes in personnel, application of DoD acquisition processes, extensive reviews by the DoD Inspector General and GAO, conversion of informal understandings to binding legal

agreements, and establishment of a formal “executive review” process, in which implementation and policy experts review all aspects of major projects semi-annually with their Russian counterparts.

In this timeframe, CTR continued its WMD infrastructure elimination work in Russia, destroying 42 intercontinental missiles, and continued work on the new mobile missile project that eliminates SS-24/25 missiles, as well as their rail- or road-mobile launchers. CTR also continued work on the Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility at Shchuch’ye. The Shchuch’ye facility will provide Russia a capability to eliminate some 2.1 million artillery shells and rockets loaded with nerve agent – one of Russia’s most dangerous chemical agents weaponized in the most proliferable form. At Shchuch’ye, both the Russian-built and CTR-built main chemical weapons elimination buildings stand near completion, ready to be outfitted internally with chemical handling and neutralization equipment. Regrettably, the state-owned subcontractor we had hoped would complete the CTR-funded main processing building submitted an exorbitant bid for this work and has refused to budge. The result may be up to a 14-month delay in completion of the facility, now targeted for late 2008, with potential additional costs that cannot be predicted with accuracy at this point. The U.S. commitment to Shchuch’ye remains unchanged, and support from international partners continues to be excellent.

Also in Russia, CTR has continued its assistance to improve the security of nuclear warheads in storage. With the President’s Bratislava Nuclear Security Cooperation Initiative, we are poised to complete our security work at Russian nuclear warhead storage sites by 2008. This effort is an acceleration of work that was already under way through CTR and a related Department of Energy program, but was not programmed for completion before 2011. What was achieved at Bratislava was Russian agreement to supply information promptly on all warhead sites where Moscow felt U.S. assistance would be necessary. Russia met that commitment by providing detailed information in June 2005 that allowed U.S. agencies and the Russian government to agree on an accelerated schedule to upgrade security at select sites by 2008.

Let me be clear: the U.S. is not enhancing security of warheads attached to operational nuclear delivery systems; rather, we are supporting Russia in its responsibility to secure its extensive warhead inventory across its vast and often remote array of storage facilities. The U.S. will be able to say by 2008 that we have done all we can to bring security of Russia’s nuclear weapons up to credible standards. That will be a significant achievement. We will need Congress to help in this endeavor. Acceleration of the original schedule from a 2011 completion target to 2008 requires that additional funds be obligated during Fiscal Year 2006. I urge subcommittee members to support the Administration’s request for \$44.5 million in FY2006 supplemental appropriations for this CTR project.

The past year has also seen success in implementation of CTR's "Threat Agent Detection and Response" (TADR) project. TADR is being implemented in Central Asian and Caucasus states. It is a web-based disease surveillance network that replaces the Soviet system of maintaining libraries of dangerous pathogens in unsecured locations. Under TADR, CTR consolidates these dangerous pathogen strains in a Central Reference Laboratory which will have the ability to characterize and securely store the sample. The U.S. receives samples of each strain. The result is a capability to determine whether a disease outbreak is naturally occurring or a potential bio-terror event. TADR-supplied equipment and training already in place have been used to identify Avian Influenza. In 2005, we signed agreements on TADR assistance with Azerbaijan and with Ukraine. This complements agreements already in place with Georgia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. The TADR project has been a key initiative for this Administration and we believe it helps meet a significant, unfilled requirement for the U.S. to stay abreast of the global bio-terror threat.

During the past year, CTR also saw continued progress in its WMD border security project, known as the WMD-Proliferation Prevention Initiative (PPI). PPI was conceived at the outset of this Administration, and implemented after the September 11 attacks. This initiative takes CTR in a fundamentally new direction. Previously, CTR dealt with WMD at its source – a CTR mission that will be essential for as long as governments identify stocks of WMD, delivery systems, and related infrastructure and request U.S. help in eliminating them.

However, 9/11 highlighted the need to look beyond "WMD-in-place" and address the threat of "WMD-on-the-move." PPI focuses on willing countries that lack resources – in the case of PPI, the resources to build detection/interdiction capabilities on their own. PPI is now at work in Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan. We recently expanded activities in Ukraine, and signed key legal agreements with Kazakhstan to allow us to begin PPI projects with that country. We are focusing on Central Asian countries because of their proximity to Russia in order to create a WMD "safety net." We are not merely supplying equipment through PPI, but are working with the Combatant Commands to provide training, doctrine and tactics for that equipment.

We have appreciated the continued interest of Armed Services staff in PPI and WMD border security. PPI's approach has prompted questions about whether it should be viewed as traditional security assistance. In our view, since PPI is linked specifically to WMD nonproliferation – CTR's core goal as reflected in the original CTR legislation – it is eligible for funding under CTR. We will continue to work with Congress to ensure PPI continues to meet the legislation requirements. We believe WMD border security is an important element of the CTR mission, and will continue to provide opportunities to help other countries improve their ability to secure their borders against the spread of WMD.

One reason for congressional concern about CTR's WMD border security work has been the sheer scope of U.S. international border security activities, and the need to enhance coordination of these border security programs. We can report that, as of January 2006, all international border security assistance related to nuclear detection activities is governed by guidelines promulgated and administered by the NSC's Proliferation Strategy Policy Coordinating Committee. These guidelines will be expanded to include a process whereby all types of U.S. international border security assistance, from proliferation prevention to counter-narcotics, will be synchronized and deconflicted as well at the Washington level, as they are currently in the field.

Finally, I can report that in May 2005, DoD took the initiative to extend the CTR program's legal framework with Russia – over one-year ahead of expiration. We took this step to avoid a disruption of CTR's important work such as occurred seven years ago, the last time the framework required extension. We are pleased to report that Russia has accepted U.S. terms for extension of this framework and we believe we will be able to conclude negotiations well before the June 2006 deadline. This will allow CTR's important work to secure and eliminate WMD and related infrastructure in Russia to continue uninterrupted.

Responsive Dimension of Combating WMD

Day-to-Day Changes: Investing for the Future. Revising our strategies, restructuring our organizations, and changing our daily activities will not have lasting impact without adequate funding of corresponding capabilities, technologies and mission areas. The Autumn 2005 program/budget review undertook a comprehensive review of combating WMD funding which was carried through the QDR. Beginning with the FY2006 budget submission, we added \$2B to a \$7.6B Fiscal Year 2006-2011 FYDP for the Chemical Biological Defense Program (CBDP). We continue to seek opportunities to realign resources for the combating WMD mission; and two key priorities, under STRATCOM's leadership, will be military requirements for the elimination and interdiction missions. The \$2B increase in chem-bio defense program funding represents a down payment toward reprioritization of the combating WMD mission. However, this process is not complete and we look forward to working with STRATCOM on improving definition of the requirements.

Day-to-Day Changes: Joint Task Force for Elimination. One of the earliest lessons learned from our military operations in Iraq was that DoD needed a well organized, well trained force to be able to quickly and systematically locate, seize, secure, disable and safeguard an adversary's WMD program, including sites, laboratories, materials, and associated scientists and other personnel.

The Army's 20th Support Command, located north of Baltimore at the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground, was stood up as an Army headquarters tasked to

provide technically qualified Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High Yield Explosives (CBRNE) response forces to support geographic Combatant Commanders. This unique organization includes the Army's Technical Escort Battalions as well as an Army Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Group. While the 20th was not established until after Operation Iraqi Freedom, many of its units participated in the search for WMD in Iraq.

The 20th Headquarters was activated in 2004. However, while the military units assigned to this headquarters are deployable, the headquarters itself cannot deploy today since nearly two-thirds of the staff is composed of government civilians or contractors. In the QDR process, DoD leadership approved a proposal to assign 20th Support Command the task of becoming a deployable headquarters that could command and control these types of operations.

Establishing a joint task force for elimination is a key element of the Department's vision, as articulated by the QDR, to deal with all aspects of the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction.

Day-to-Day Changes: Biodefense Initiative

Another key conclusion of the QDR was that the Department should focus on new defensive capabilities in anticipation of the continued evolution of WMD threats. In response, DoD has decided to reallocate funding within the Chem-Bio Defense program to invest over \$1.5B over the next five years to develop broad-spectrum countermeasures against advanced bio-terror threats. For example, rather than continuing the traditional approach to developing countermeasures – which in effect results in “one drug, one bug” -- DoD will conduct research to develop drugs that could each counter many pathogens. For example, we are going to conduct research to develop a single vaccine to counter all types of viral hemorrhagic fevers (like Ebola and Marburg) as well as a single vaccine for all "intracellular" pathogens, like the Plague.

While supporting our combating WMD effort, these initiatives also benefit our forces who may well be ordered to deploy to places where these fevers pose a risk. Having one drug that could counter many bugs would improve military effectiveness by getting forces into the theater more quickly.

Day-to-Day Changes: Building Partner Capacity. More than ever before, we need partners be to be prepared for operations with us in a CBRN world. In 2002, the Department proposed creation of a CBRN Defense Battalion for NATO. This U.S. concept was endorsed by NATO defense ministers during the 2002 Prague Summit, and elements of a fully operational CBRN Defense Battalion supported the 2004 Summer Olympics just over one year later. The battalion includes a CBRN joint assessment team and mobile chemical, biological and radiological laboratories; it has received personnel

and capability support from seventeen NATO nations to date. The concept for the Battalion and the way it was quickly institutionalized were unprecedented at NATO. We continue to encourage strengthening of the Battalion's capabilities to help drive member nations to improve their own combating WMD capabilities. The Battalion will be a model for future collaboration as we expand our counterproliferation discussions with other nations.

In addition, we continue to develop bilateral discussions with international partners on counterproliferation issues ranging from policy and operational support to detailed technical cooperation. We have or are establishing such bilateral working groups with countries from Europe, the Middle East, and Asia that share our desire to prepare for defense against the WMD threat.

One goal of the bilateral working groups we establish is to ensure that U.S. and potential coalition partners can execute combined operations in a WMD environment. The challenge of interoperability is significant even in a "mere" conventional warfighting environment. However, a WMD situation raises many additional issues. For example, if our combat or transport aircraft are returning from an area where WMD has been employed, we need to know in advance what decontamination our allies will require in order to ensure ready access to important way stations and forward depots. Similar problems relate to the decontamination of forces – including potentially wounded personnel – who will require immediate evacuation and attention. We have launched discussions with our NATO allies as well as several key potential coalition partners on these and other issues we believe need to be resolved for combined operations in a WMD environment.

Building partner capacity takes many forms and can include building legal capacities. In 2005, Navy, Joint Staff, General Counsel and OSD-Policy representatives completed three years of activity to expand legal authority against maritime trafficking in WMD, and helped secure adoption of amendments to the Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts at Sea (SUA) Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation establishing the first international criminal standard against shipment of WMD as well as a comprehensive boarding regime. Once the Amendment enters into force after ratification by 12 member-states, we will have a new vehicle to prosecute violators and press for greater vigilance against trafficking in WMD.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, the Department of Defense understands that combating the spread of weapons of mass destruction in a complex and uncertain world requires a new approach. This new approach is reflected in our new strategic guidance, realigned organizational structure, and in changes in our day-to-day activities. We view this as part of the Department's larger, long-term transformation to better ensure U.S. security

against future threats. Our commitment to success in this endeavor is absolute. Failure is not an option. Congress is an essential partner in this fight, and we look forward to continuing our work together. Thank you again for the opportunity to testify.

Annex

FY2007 Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program Budget Request

FY 2007 Total: \$372.1 million¹

Russia. The United States would like to see Russia become a full partner in the Global War on Terrorism and in combating WMD proliferation; comply fully with its arms control and nonproliferation obligations; and safely and securely store its nuclear weapons, fissile material and dangerous pathogens. As parts of this vision, which CTR may help realize, are met, CTR funding for Russia will decrease.

The FY 2007 budget request for Strategic Offensive Arms Elimination (SOAE) is \$77.0 million. SOAE assists Russia in eliminating strategic delivery systems and infrastructure. SOAE assistance is framed as an incentive for Russia to draw down its former Soviet nuclear forces. The larger project area under SOAE relates to solid propellant ICBM/SLBM and mobile launcher elimination, where \$55.3 million is requested for FY 2007. Most of the remainder is programmed for elimination of SS-18 and SS-19 ICBMs and launchers.

The Nuclear Weapons Storage Security program assists Russia in enhancing storage security for nuclear warheads. The FY 2007 request is \$87.1 million. These funds will complete the security enhancements to the remaining Ministry of Defense (MOD) nuclear weapons storage sites and temporary transshipment points for movement of deactivated warheads.

For the Nuclear Weapons Transportation Security program, we have requested \$33.0 million. This program provides safe and secure transport of nuclear warheads from deployed sites to dismantlement or enhanced security storage sites, assists in maintaining MOD's current fleet of aging railcars, and procures 16 railcars for transporting warheads. Russia has agreed to destroy two warhead transport railcars at its own expense in exchange for each new railcar CTR provides.

CTR Biological Weapons Proliferation Prevention (BWPP) efforts in Russia are limited by current policies in Russia and access to locations believed to have dangerous pathogens. The FY 2007 budget request is \$5.2 million. This supports planned cooperative research projects to improve vaccines and identify better anti-viral medications.

¹ \$372.1 million includes \$8.0 million for the Defense and Military Contact program and the \$18.5 million for Other Assessments/Administrative Costs, which are not discussed in this annex.

The budget request for the Chemical Weapons Destruction (CWD) program is \$42.7 million. This is the estimated amount necessary to complete and turn over the Shchuch'ye Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility (CWDF) to Russia for CW elimination operations. The CWDF is being built to destroy nerve agent-filled, man-portable, artillery and missile warheads. This facility, which includes a second processing building built with Russian and other international donor funding, will be able to destroy 1700 metric tons of nerve agent per year.

Non-Russian FSU States. As with Russia, the vision for CTR assistance in the other FSU states is tempered by a mixed record of responsiveness and ability to absorb assistance. That said, robust programs to combat bio-terrorism and prevent WMD proliferation are underway in several countries. DoD has focused its efforts on countries that have US military personnel located in the country.

The budget request for the Biological Weapons Proliferation Prevention (BWPP) program is for \$63.2 million. DoD is assisting Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Ukraine to develop a systematic capability to prevent proliferation of biological weapons related technology, pathogens, and expertise and rapidly detection and diagnose any disease outbreaks of especially dangerous pathogens. Linked to this are tailored cooperative biological research (CBR) projects to identify the locations of dangerous indigenous pathogens in each country and the means by which they are transmitted. We are working with the countries to obtain copies of the strains of the indigenous pathogens so the best reagents for rapid diagnosis are made available. The following describes the threat reduction and proliferation prevention activities that will be accomplished with the FY 2007 funds:

- Georgia: Continue to construct the central reference laboratory that will secure all dangerous pathogens and provide a capability to characterize pathogens and validate diagnoses. The pathogen repositories (one for human and one for veterinarian pathogens) and an accompanying small suite of laboratory space will be built to bio-safety level three standards.
- Uzbekistan: Continue to construct epidemiological monitoring stations and provide training for personnel to rapidly respond to and diagnose disease outbreaks. Continue CBR projects.
- Kazakhstan: Continue to construct epidemiological monitoring stations and provide training for personnel to rapidly respond to and diagnose disease outbreaks. Begin adapting design of Central Reference Laboratory for site conditions. Continue CBR projects.
- Azerbaijan: Initiate site selection for epidemiological monitoring stations and provide training for personnel to respond and rapidly diagnose disease outbreaks.

Continue to provide training for personnel to rapidly respond to and diagnose disease outbreaks and CBR projects.

- Ukraine: Continue to provide diagnostic and epidemiological equipment and training to rapidly respond to and diagnose disease outbreaks. Commence CBR projects.

The budget request for the Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation Prevention Initiative (WMD-PPI) is \$37.5 million which will be used to enhance the capabilities of the *non-Russian* FSU states to prevent, deter, detect and interdict illicit trafficking in WMD and related materials. In implementing the WMD-PPI, DoD has developed projects designed to produce comprehensive operational capabilities based on the interagency approved US strategic plan and country/regional requirements.

The following describes the WMD proliferation prevention activities that will be accomplished with the FY 2007 funds:

- Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan Caspian Sea Maritime Project: Continue to emplace a radar surveillance capability for the Caspian Sea between Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan. Continue to link the radars to the control center in each country. Evolve the concept of operations to define roles and missions for the coast guard and navy in each country. Refurbish additional coast guard ships in Azerbaijan.
- Ukraine Land Border and Black Sea Maritime Projects: Continue to enhance WMD detection and interdiction capabilities along the Ukraine's border with Moldova. Improve interdiction capability on the Black Sea.
- Uzbekistan Land Border Project: Complete installation of fissile material portal monitors at key border crossings in Uzbekistan to detect illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and purchase equipment to enhance surveillance and response capabilities for land borders between ports of entry.